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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 10:47:53 ON 08 MAR 2007)

     FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 10:48:34 ON 08 MAR 2007
L1         34455 S (POLYACRYLATE OR (STYRENE(W)BUTADIENE(W)BLOCK(W)COPOLYMER) OR
L2          1504 S L1 (P) (BIOGLASS OR (BIOACTIVE(W)GLASS) OR GLASS OR ((PHOSPHO
L3             0 S L2 (P) ((ABSORB? OR SUPERABSORB?) (10A) (POLY OR (ACRYLIC(W)A
L4            22 S L2 AND ((ABSORB? OR SUPERABSORB?) (10A) (POLY OR (ACRYLIC(W)A
L5            22 DUPLICATE REMOVE L4 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L6            22 FOCUS L5 1-
L7          4825 S (GLASS OR BIOGLASS OR (BIOACTIVE(3A)GLASS)) (P) ((WOUND(W)MAN
L8            80 S L7 (P) (POLYURETHANE)
L9             5 S L8 (P) (ABSORB? OR SUPERABSORB?)
L10            5 DUPLICATE REMOVE L9 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d que L1
L1         34455 SEA (POLYACRYLATE OR (STYRENE(W) BUTADIENE(W) BLOCK(W)
                 COPOLYMER) OR SBS OR (NATURAL(W) RUBBER) OR RUBBER OR POLYSACCH
                 ARIDE OR STARCH OR CHITIN OR CELLULOSE OR HETEROPOLYSACCHARIDE)
                  (P) (MEDIC? OR (WOUND(W) MANAGEMENT) OR PUS OR (WOUND(W)
                 EXUDATE))


=> d que l2
L1         34455 SEA (POLYACRYLATE OR (STYRENE(W) BUTADIENE(W) BLOCK(W)
                 COPOLYMER) OR SBS OR (NATURAL(W) RUBBER) OR RUBBER OR POLYSACCH
                 ARIDE OR STARCH OR CHITIN OR CELLULOSE OR HETEROPOLYSACCHARIDE)
                  (P) (MEDIC? OR (WOUND(W) MANAGEMENT) OR PUS OR (WOUND(W)
                 EXUDATE))
L2          1504 SEA L1 (P) (BIOGLASS OR (BIOACTIVE(W) GLASS) OR GLASS OR
                 ((PHOSPHOROUS(W) PENTOXIDE) (8A) (CAO OR MGO)))

=> d que l3
L1         34455 SEA (POLYACRYLATE OR (STYRENE(W) BUTADIENE(W) BLOCK(W)
                 COPOLYMER) OR SBS OR (NATURAL(W) RUBBER) OR RUBBER OR POLYSACCH
                 ARIDE OR STARCH OR CHITIN OR CELLULOSE OR HETEROPOLYSACCHARIDE)
                  (P) (MEDIC? OR (WOUND(W) MANAGEMENT) OR PUS OR (WOUND(W)
                 EXUDATE))
L2          1504 SEA L1 (P) (BIOGLASS OR (BIOACTIVE(W) GLASS) OR GLASS OR
                 ((PHOSPHOROUS(W) PENTOXIDE) (8A) (CAO OR MGO)))
L3             0 SEA L2 (P) ((ABSORB? OR SUPERABSORB?) (10A) (POLY OR (ACRYLIC(W
                 ) ACID) OR CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE OR CMC OR KARYA))

=> d que l4
L1         34455 SEA (POLYACRYLATE OR (STYRENE(W) BUTADIENE(W) BLOCK(W)
                 COPOLYMER) OR SBS OR (NATURAL(W) RUBBER) OR RUBBER OR POLYSACCH
                 ARIDE OR STARCH OR CHITIN OR CELLULOSE OR HETEROPOLYSACCHARIDE)
                  (P) (MEDIC? OR (WOUND(W) MANAGEMENT) OR PUS OR (WOUND(W)
                 EXUDATE))
L2          1504 SEA L1 (P) (BIOGLASS OR (BIOACTIVE(W) GLASS) OR GLASS OR
                 ((PHOSPHOROUS(W) PENTOXIDE) (8A) (CAO OR MGO)))
L4            22 SEA L2 AND ((ABSORB? OR SUPERABSORB?) (10A) (POLY OR (ACRYLIC(W
                 ) ACID) OR CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE OR CMC OR KARYA))

=> d que l7
L7          4825 SEA (GLASS OR BIOGLASS OR (BIOACTIVE(3A) GLASS)) (P) ((WOUND(W)
                  MANAGEMENT) OR PUS OR (WOUND(W) EXUDATE) OR INJURY OR
                 SURGERY)

=>
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L10 ANSWER 1 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN

TI Shock absorbing material

AB An impact absorbing member is provided which has significantly excellent impact energy absorbing efficiency and is suitable as a head protecting member capable of absorbing impact energy applied to a head of an occupant in a vehicle cabin during a vehicle collision or the like and capable of reducing the value of head injury criteria. The impact absorbing member comprises a body 11 made of a rigid polyurethane foam and a surface member 12 which has a rigidity higher than that of the body 11 and is disposed on the impact receiving surface of the body 11. The surface member 12 has a thickness of 0.5-5 mm and is made of synthetic resin, metal, alloy, glass, or ceramics. The rigid polyurethane foam has a thickness of 10-80 mm, a compressive stress at 50% relative deformation of 0.25-2 MPa, and a density of 40-200 kg/m.sup.3.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:182812 USPATFULL

TITLE: Shock absorbing material

INVENTOR(S): Horimatsu, Toshiyuki, Yokohama-, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004140691	A1	20040722	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-476842	A1	20031106	(10)
	WO 2002-JP11129		20021028	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2001-331038	20011029

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SUGHRUE MION, PLLC, 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC, 20037

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 11

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 238

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Polyurethane foam shock absorbing materials useful for automobile interior parts

AB The present invention relates to a shock absorbing material having a remarkably excellent shock absorbing performance, capable of absorbing impact energy added to the head part of an occupant inside a cabin at the time of collision of a car, and suitably used as a head part protective material to reduce a head part injury value, comprising a body part formed of hard polyurethane foam and a surface material higher in rigidity than the body part installed on the impact support surface of the body part, wherein the surface material is formed of synthetic resin, metal, alloy, glass, or ceramics of 0.5 to 5 mm in thickness, and the hard polyurethane foam is 10 to 80 mm in thickness, 0.25 to 2 MPa in 50% stress, and 40 to 200 kg/m3 in d.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:356350 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:339489

TITLE: Polyurethane foam shock absorbing materials useful for automobile interior parts

INVENTOR(S): Horimatsu, Toshiyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bridgestone Corporation, Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 14 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003037625	A1	20030508	WO 2002-JP11129	20021028
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2446649	A1	20030508	CA 2002-2446649	20021028
EP 1449647	A1	20040825	EP 2002-802373	20021028
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-331038 A 20011029
WO 2002-JP11129 W 20021028

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
TI Lining part, particularly a door-lining carrier for motor vehicles
AB A lining part, particularly a door-lining carrier for a motor vehicle, comprises a basic expandable polystyrene (EPS) or polyphenylene oxide (PPO) part, to which is foamed at least on one side a reinforcing layer, and energy-absorbing elements are embedded in the basic part.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:21253 USPATFULL
TITLE: Lining part, particularly a door-lining carrier for motor vehicles
INVENTOR(S): Erber, Arnold, Cham, Germany, Federal Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kunststoffwerk Katzbach GmbH, Cham, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5871253		19990216	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-548774		19951026	(8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1994-4439221	19941103

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Hoge, Gary C.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Jordan and Hamburg LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 177

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 5 USPATFULL on STN
TI Laminated structure
AB A laminated structure composed of (A) a layer comprising a polyester resin, (B) a layer comprising a cured (meth)acrylate polymer containing an epoxy group in the molecule, and (C) a layer comprising a cured organopolysiloxane compound, the layers (A), (B) and (C) being laminated in this sequence. The laminated structure is suitable for use in a safety glass, for example.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90:71620 USPATFULL

TITLE:	Laminated structure
INVENTOR(S):	Hirayama, Naoto, Takarazuka, Japan Aoki, Yuichi, Ibaraki, Japan Takigawa, Akio, Nishinomiya, Japan Yoshida, Motoaki, Kawanishi, Japan Shiraishi, Yasunori, Kawasaki, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Nippon Sheet Glass Co., Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4956227		19900911	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-271889		19881116	(7)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lesmes, George F.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Cole, Elizabeth M.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	963

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 5 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

TI Fatigue behavior of acrylic interpenetrating polymer networks. II

AB Energy-absorbing simultaneous interpenetrating networks (SINs) based on polyether-type polyurethanes (PUs) and PMMA networks were prepared by a prepolymer procedure. The products are translucent and have single and broad glass transitions, suggesting some degree of phase separation The percent energy absorption determined from dynamic properties and pendulum impact tests, the resistance to fatigue crack growth and fracture toughness all increase with polyurethane content. The fracture behavior changes from brittle to ductile failure with increasing PU content. The fatigue fracture surfaces of the SINs show extensive stress whitening associated with cavitation around the PU domains, and localized shear deformation rather than crazing.

ACCESSION NUMBER:	1990:441842 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	113:41842
TITLE:	Fatigue behavior of acrylic interpenetrating polymer networks. II
AUTHOR(S):	Hur, T.; Manson, J. A.; Hertzberg, R. W.; Sperling, L. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Cent. Polym. Sci. Eng., Lehigh Univ., Bethlehem, PA, 18015, USA
SOURCE:	Journal of Applied Polymer Science (1990), 39(9), 1933-47 CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Journal
LANGUAGE:	English

L6 ANSWER 1 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents
AB Implants are used in combination with a fibrosis-inducing agent in order to induce fibrosis that may otherwise not occur when the implant is placed within an animal or increase fibrosis between the implant and the host tissue.

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents
AB Implants are used in combination with a fibrosis-inducing agent in order to induce fibrosis that may otherwise not occur when the implant is placed within an animal or increase fibrosis between the implant and the host tissue.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents
AB Implants are used in combination with a fibrosis-inducing agent in order to induce fibrosis that may otherwise not occur when the implant is placed within an animal or increase fibrosis between the implant and the host tissue.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents
AB Implants are used in combination with a fibrosis-inducing agent in order to induce fibrosis that may otherwise not occur when the implant is placed within an animal or increase fibrosis between the implant and the host tissue.

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents
AB Implants are used in combination with a fibrosis-inducing agent in order to induce fibrosis that may otherwise not occur when the implant is placed within an animal or increase fibrosis between the implant and the host tissue.

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI BIOABSORBABLE MEDICAL DEVICES FROM OXIDIZED POLYSACCHARIDES
AB Bioabsorbable medical devices are prepared by oxidizing derivatives of cellulose, including methyl cellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, and cellulose acetate. The resulting material is formed into films, sponges and, in the case of oxidized methyl cellulose, gels, due to its unique property of being water soluble. The resulting devices are particularly useful in limiting surgical adhesions, and for hemostasis. Other uses include wound dressings and as a replacement for more expensive bioabsorbable gels such as hyaluronic acid.

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents
AB Implants are used in combination with a fibrosis-inducing agent in order to induce fibrosis that may otherwise not occur when the implant is placed within an animal or increase fibrosis between the implant and the host tissue.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents
AB Implants are used in combination with a fibrosis-inducing agent in order to induce fibrosis that may otherwise not occur when the implant is placed within an animal or increase fibrosis between the implant and the host tissue.

L6 ANSWER 9 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents
AB Implants are used in combination with a fibrosis-inducing agent in order to induce fibrosis that may otherwise not occur when the implant is

placed within an animal or increase fibrosis between the implant and the host tissue.

L6 ANSWER 10 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and fibrosis-inducing agents
AB Implants are used in combination with a fibrosis-inducing agent in order to induce fibrosis that may otherwise not occur when the implant is placed within an animal or increase fibrosis between the implant and the host tissue.

L6 ANSWER 11 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Composition and use
AB The present invention relates to a composition comprising:

(i) an antimicrobial agent; and

(ii) a non-ionic co-polymer of Formula (1) ##STR1##

wherein:

[A] is of Formula (9), ##STR2##

[B] is of Formula (10), ##STR3##

and [X] is of Formula (11), ##STR4##

wherein [A] and [B] may be in any order;

T is an optionally substituted substituent;

L is an optionally substituted linking group;

R.sup.1, R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 are each independently H, optionally substituted C.sub.1-20-alkyl or optionally substituted C.sub.3-20-cycloalkyl;

R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 are each independently H or C.sub.1-4alkyl;

q is 15 to 1000;

p is 3 to 50; and

the molar ratio of [A] to [B] (m:n), is 1:10 to 10:1;

provided that R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, T and L do not contain an ionisable group and provided that at least one of R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 is H.

L6 ANSWER 12 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Composition and use
AB A composition comprising:

(i) an anti-microbial agent; and

(ii) an acidic co-polymer of the Formula (1)

##STR1##

wherein:

[A] is of Formula (9), ##STR2##

[B] is of Formula (10), ##STR3##

and [C] is of Formula (12), ##STR4##

wherein:

[X] is of Formula (11), ##STR5##

wherein [A], [B] and [C] may occur in any order;

T is an optionally substituted substituent;

L and G each independently is an optionally substituted linking group;

R.sup.1, R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 are each independently H, optionally substituted C.sub.1-20-alkyl or optionally substituted C.sub.3-20-cycloalkyl;

R.sup.4/and R.sup.5 are each independently H or C.sub.1-4-alkyl;

q is 15 to 1000;

p is 3 to 50;

J is an optionally substituted hydrocarbyl, group;

F is an acidic substituent;

b is 0, 1, or 2;

m is 0 to 350;

n is 1 to 75;

v is 1 to 100; and

w is 1 to 4;

provided that at least one of R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 is H and provided that R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, T, L, J and G do not contain a basic group; and

wherein the pka value of the acidic substituent F on the monomer from which [C] is derived is less than 5.5.

L6 ANSWER 13 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Composition and use
AB The present invention relates to a composition comprising:

(i) an anti-microbial agent; and

(ii) a basic co-polymer of the Formula (1):

.brket open-st.[A].sub.m-[B].sub.n-[D].brket close-st..sub.q Formula (1)

wherein:

[A] is of Formula (9), ##STR1##

[B] is of Formula (10), ##STR2##

and [D] is of Formula (12), ##STR3##

X is of Formula (11), ##STR4##

wherein [A], [B] and [D] may occur in any order;

T is an optionally substituted substituent;

L and Z each independently is an optionally substituted linking group;

R.sup.1, R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 are each independently H; optionally substituted C.sub.1-20-alkyl or optionally substituted C.sub.3-20-cycloalkyl;

R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 are each independently H or C.sub.1-4-alkyl;

E is a basic substituent;

q is 15 to 1000;

m is 0 to 350;

n is 1 to 75;

y is 1 to 100;

s is 0 or 1;

p is 3 to 50; and

provided that at least one of R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 is H and provided that R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, T, L and Z do not contain an acidic group which can protonate E on [D].

L6 ANSWER 14 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN

TI Composition and use

AB The present invention relates to a composition comprising:

(i) an anti-microbial agent comprising a polymeric biguanide, alone or in combination with at least one other microbiologically active component selected from the group consisting of quaternary ammonium compounds, monoquaternary heterocyclic amine salts, urea derivatives, amino compounds, imidazole derivatives, nitrile compounds, tin compounds or complexes, isothiazolin-3-ones, thiazole derivatives, nitro compounds, iodine compounds, aldehyde release agents, thiones, triazine derivatives, oxazolidine and derivatives thereof, furan and derivatives thereof, carboxylic acids and the salts and esters thereof, phenol and derivatives thereof, sulphone derivatives, imides, thioamides, 2-mercapto-pyridine-N-oxide, azole fungicides, strobilurins, amides, carbamates, pyridine derivatives, compounds with active halogen groups, and organometallic compounds; and

(ii) an amphoteric co-polymer of the Formula (1): ##STR1##

wherein:

[A] is of Formula (9), ##STR2##

[B] is of Formula (10), ##STR3##

[C] is of Formula (12), ##STR4##

[D] is of Formula (13), ##STR5##

and X is of Formula (11), ##STR6##

wherein [A], [B], [C] and [D] may occur in any order;

T is an optionally substituted substituent;

L, G and Z each independently is an optionally substituted linking group;

R.sup.1, R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 are each independently H, optionally substituted C.sub.1-20-alkyl or optionally substituted C.sub.3-20-cycloalkyl;

R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 are each independently H or C.sub.1-4-alkyl;

q is 15 to 1000;

p is 3 to 50;

J is an optionally substituted hydrocarbyl group;

F is an acidic substituent;

E is a basic substituent;

m is 0 to 350;

n is 1 to 75;

v is 0 to 100;

y is 1 to 100;

b is 0, 1 or 2;

s is 0 or 1;

w is 1 to 4; and

provided that at least one of R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 is H.

L6 ANSWER 15 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Method of making a color filter with high speed and durable image-transfer characteristics for laser-induced thermal transfer
AB Improved processes for laser thermal imaging and imaged laserable assemblages obtained using the improved processes of this invention are described. These improved processes operate effectively at high speeds and also afford high image densities and good durability of images present on receiver elements upon thermal imaging done in accordance with these improved processes. One application of the improved process provides a color filter element.

L6 ANSWER 16 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
AB Implants are used in combination with an anti-scarring agent in order to inhibit scarring that may otherwise occur when the implant is placed within an animal. The agent may be any suitable anti-scarring agent, e.g., a cell cycle inhibitor, and may be used in conjunction with a second pharmaceutical agent, e.g., an antibiotic. Suitable implants include intravascular implants, a vascular graft or wrap implant, an implant for hemodialysis access, an implant that provides an anastomotic connection, ventricular assist implant, a prosthetic heart valve implant, an inferior vena cava filter implant, a peritoneal dialysis catheter implant, a central nervous system shunt, an intraocular lens, an implant for glaucoma drainage, a penile implant, an endotracheal tube, a tracheostomy tube, a gastrointestinal device, and a spinal implant.

L6 ANSWER 17 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
AB Implants are used in combination with an anti-scarring agent in order to inhibit scarring that may otherwise occur when the implant is placed within an animal. The agent may be any suitable anti-scarring agent, e.g., a cell cycle inhibitor, and may be used in conjunction with a second pharmaceutical agent, e.g., an antibiotic. Suitable implants include intravascular implants, a vascular graft or wrap implant, an implant for hemodialysis access, an implant that provides an anastomotic connection, ventricular assist implant, a prosthetic heart valve implant, an inferior vena cava filter implant, a peritoneal dialysis catheter implant, a central nervous system shunt, an intraocular lens, an implant for glaucoma drainage, a penile implant, an endotracheal tube, a tracheostomy tube, a gastrointestinal device, and a spinal implant.

L6 ANSWER 18 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
AB Implants are used in combination with an anti-scarring agent in order to inhibit scarring that may otherwise occur when the implant is placed within an animal. The agent may be any suitable anti-scarring agent, e.g., a cell cycle inhibitor, and may be used in conjunction with a second pharmaceutical agent, e.g., an antibiotic. Suitable implants include intravascular implants, a vascular graft or wrap implant, an implant for hemodialysis access, an implant that provides an anastomotic connection, ventricular assist implant, a prosthetic heart valve implant, an inferior vena cava filter implant, a peritoneal dialysis catheter implant, a central nervous system shunt, an intraocular lens, an implant for glaucoma drainage, a penile implant, an endotracheal tube, a tracheostomy tube, a gastrointestinal device, and a spinal implant.

L6 ANSWER 19 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
AB Implants are used in combination with an anti-scarring agent in order to inhibit scarring that may otherwise occur when the implant is placed within an animal. The agent may be any suitable anti-scarring agent, e.g., a cell cycle inhibitor, and may be used in conjunction with a second pharmaceutical agent, e.g., an antibiotic. Suitable implants include intravascular implants, a vascular graft or wrap implant, an implant for hemodialysis access, an implant that provides an anastomotic connection, ventricular assist implant, a prosthetic heart valve implant, an inferior vena cava filter implant, a peritoneal dialysis catheter implant, a central nervous system shunt, an intraocular lens, an implant for glaucoma drainage, a penile implant, an endotracheal tube, a tracheostomy tube, a gastrointestinal device, and a spinal implant.

L6 ANSWER 20 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Medical implants and anti-scarring agents
AB Implants are used in combination with an anti-scarring agent in order to inhibit scarring that may otherwise occur when the implant is placed within an animal. The agent may be any suitable anti-scarring agent, e.g., a cell cycle inhibitor, and may be used in conjunction with a second pharmaceutical agent, e.g., an antibiotic. Suitable implants include intravascular implants, a vascular graft or wrap implant, an implant for hemodialysis access, an implant that provides an anastomotic connection, ventricular assist implant, a prosthetic heart valve implant, an inferior vena cava filter implant, a peritoneal dialysis catheter implant, a central nervous system shunt, an intraocular lens, an implant for glaucoma drainage, a penile implant, an endotracheal tube, a tracheostomy tube, a gastrointestinal device, and a spinal implant.

L6 ANSWER 21 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI High resolution laserable assemblages for laser-induced thermal image transfer
AB This invention relates to laserable assemblages for use in laser-induced thermal transfer imaging which result in improvements in resolution and toughness in the transferred image when two binders differing in glass transition temperature are incorporated into the transfer layer.

L6 ANSWER 22 OF 22 USPATFULL on STN
TI Methods and compositions for enhancing the bioadhesive properties of polymers using organic excipients
AB Methods and compositions are provided for enhancing the bioadhesive properties of polymers used in drug delivery systems. The bioadhesive properties of a base polymer are enhanced by incorporating a short chain polymer with one or more free carboxylic groups into the base polymer to enhance the ability of the base polymer to adhere to a tissue surface such as a mucosal membrane. The short chain polymers can be incorporated within a wide range of base polymers including proteins, polysaccharides and synthetic biocompatible polymers. In one embodiment, short chain polymers can be incorporated within base polymers used to form or coat drug delivery systems, such as microspheres, which contain a drug or diagnostic agent. The short chain polymers can either be solubilized and blended with the base polymer before manufacture or else used as a coating with base polymers over existing systems. The base polymers, for example in the form of microspheres, have improved ability to adhere to mucosal membranes, and thus can be used to deliver a drug or diagnostic agent via any of a range of mucosal membrane surfaces including those of the gastrointestinal, respiratory, excretory and reproductive tracts.